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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. ROAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1874. NO. 115

*BUSINESS*

OF

PITTSBURGH,

FOR

1873!

*The COMMERCIAL of* SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, *will contain the Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:*

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron, for 1872 and 1873.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil for the last Five Years.

DAILY STAGE OF WATER at Pittsburgh for 1873.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Five Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

*The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are complete and reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show a wonderful growth and development during the past few years.*

*The Weekly Prices Current for Pig Metal and Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.*

*Every Business Man should have these Valuable Tables for reference. An extra edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, February 2d.*

☞ Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

## FIRST EDITION

### HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

### The Election Bill Passed a Second Reading.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 26, 1874.

HOUSE.

The House met at three o'clock P. M., when the new Election law came up on second reading.

Mr. Brockway, in regard to the clause permitting courts to throw out the entire votes cast in cases where overseers are driven from the polls, offered an amendment to authorize courts also to accept or reject any portion of votes in case they may deem just. Agreed to.

Except as above, the bill was not materially altered from the shape in which it passed the Senate, and passed the second reading, when the House adjourned.

### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

**Arrival of the Mails—The Coasting Trade—Harvest Prospects—Demand for Labor—South Sea Trade—Disturbance at the Fejee Islands.**

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—The steamer MacGregor brings Australian mail dates to December 20, and from Honolulu to January 14. In Auckland, the Local Steam Packet Company, with a steam service to Feejee, will procure additional steamers to supply their increasing coasting trade. A steamer is also about to be placed regularly in the passage between Auckland and Poverty Bay, and the Napire, another steamer, purchased in London for a private owner in Auckland, is on her way out to engage in the coast trade. Continued native disturbances are reported on the east coast. International cricket and rifle matches are now the main excitement in Otago. There were seventy miles of railroad open on the 1st; part of the Auckland and Wakato line, reaching to Oahunga, was to be opened on the 24th. The Maori King and his son are paying private visits to the settlers. Harvest prospects to be abundant. In the other colonies the wheat crop will show a falling off. There is a great demand for labor in various parts of the colony. The trade with the Islands of Feejee and other groups of the South Sea is increasing. The sugar trade is to receive an impetus by the establishment of sugar refineries. The Union Steam Shipping Company, with a capital of $250,000, was started in Dunedin, to meet the growing requirements of the shipping trade of New Zealand. The New Zealand Navigation Company will engage its capital, and in order to provide an additional steamer to Feejee. The feeling is growing stronger for annexation.

The action of the German residents in Levuka on the recent occasion of preparing to resist the government by force of arms, and after the proceedings at Nasuva, when about 100 unarmed white men were driven back and ill-used by 1,200 Feejeeans armed to the teeth, has elicited a general feeling in the colonies that England should at once assume the sovereignty of these islands. It is announced by the ministry that one of Her Majesty's ministers will proceed under instructions via Honolulu to Washington, and most likely on to Europe, for the purpose of pressing upon the great powers the claims of this kingdom to the fullest recognition. An intertribal dispute has arisen between the natives of Nolowa and the Damaran people, resulting in a collision in which lives were lost. This is an old dispute of years' standing. The health of King Lunabilio, of the Sandwich islands, is reported much improved. The approaching elections create much interest. Mr. Wideman has tendered his resignation as one of the Justices of Supreme Court. An alliance for the King is generally talked of.

### Ministerial Monthly Meetings.

CHICAGO, January 26.—At a call of the *Chicago Alliance*, a new undenominational religious journal, of which Professor Swing and other distinguished city divines are editors, a large number of the Chicago clergy assembled to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Christian Union, Universalist, Swedenborgian, and other denominations were represented. After an hour spent in pleasant social reunion and partaking of a collation, Rev. Dr. Glenwood was appointed chairman. Rev. J. B. McClure stated the object of the meeting be for fostering kindly and friendly social relations between ministers of the various denominations. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Evarts, Kittredge, H. N. Powers, Ryder, Daniels, Arthur, Mitchell, J. H. Walker, Thomas, and several others. The occasion was one of great interest to all present. Arrangements were made to hold similar meetings monthly.

### Celebration of Burns's Birthday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 26, 1874.

The Burns Club celebrated here to-night, the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, by holding a banquet, with toasts, speeches, songs and a ball. Two hundred persons were present.

## XLIII. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a petition from Americans residing in Japan, praying for the remission of the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund, to be used as an educational fund. Referred.

Mr. BOREMAN presented a petition in regard to the bad condition of the bridge across the Ohio river at Steubenville. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate to consider the expediency of reporting an additional rule excluding from the stationery room of the Senate all articles except paper, pens, envelopes, ink, pencils and mucilage. After debate the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of reporting an additional rule declaring that it should not be in order for any Senator to be interrupted while speaking, except for correction of an erroneous statement of fact or when called to order. Referred.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with copies of the reports of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad for the years 1872 and 1873. Agreed to.

The House bill granting authority for coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries was passed; also, the House bill to abolish the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The additional amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee to the Bankruptcy bill relate most to matters of detail involved in the amendments already reported. The following, however, are new and important: 1st. An amendment providing that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to 33 per centum of the claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor, without the assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by the existing law. This repeals the provision which now requires 50 per centum of such assets. 2d. An amendment providing that in computing the number of creditors who shall join in a petition to have a debtor adjudged bankrupt, creditors whose respective debts do not exceed $250 shall not be reckoned as part of the requisite proportion of one-fourth of all creditors, but if there be no creditors whose debts exceed the said sum $250, or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding $250 fail to sign the petition, creditors having debts of less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid.

Mr. Logan's bill providing that a pension of eight dollars per month shall be given to each honorably discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including the militia and volunteers of the military and naval service, who served sixty days in the war with Mexico, and also to the surviving unmarried widows of such officers and soldiers.

Mr. MORTON, who then reviewed his argument of a few days ago as to the validity of the Kellogg government and the legality of the Legislature electing Pinchback, and the Federal government being bound by the decision of the State tribunal on a question of State law or of State constitution. If the government of the United States assumed the right to go behind the decision of the State tribunal on such a question, there was an end of State government. Since that argument he said he had received information charging Pinchback with misconduct in connection with his election which, if true, rendered it improper for him (Pinchback) to have a seat on the floor. He (Mr. Morton) had taken a due regard for his duty as Senator, did not feel at liberty to withhold that information from the Senate. Had he withheld it, it would have been an assumption on his part that Pinchback should first be seated and that the investigation should be made afterward. He thought it his duty to bring the information before the Senate, and let the question revolve upon the Senate whether Pinchback should be first seated and then investigated, or whether the investigation should be made first. He therefore moved that the credentials of Pinchback be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers and be instructed to investigate as to the conduct of the said Pinchback in connection with the said election.

Mr. CARPENTER (Mr. Thurman in the Chair) said he desired to submit some remarks on the Louisiana question, but it would be impossible for him to do so to-day, on account of a severe cold. He therefore hoped that after the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McCreery) had closed, the question would be deferred till Wednesday, in order that he might address the Senate.

Mr. McCREERY said in these days of barefaced impudence it was fearful to contemplate the condition of affairs in Louisiana. When the trouble first originated in that State, the Senate of the United States had responded to the general alarm by instructing one of its standing committees to inquire into the State government there, by whom constituted, etc. That committee had worked faithfully, and a mass of testimony was collected which threw light upon the subject; but now, when the time comes for its use, [producing a volume of testimony], the Chairman tells us it is useless. He (Mr. McCreery) could find nothing in history without going back some 5,000 years to equal the humility of the gentleman. The contents of that volume of testimony should be upon the table of every Senator here, as it showed the true condition of affairs in Louisiana. He argued that it was too late now to talk about a prima facie case after the proof had been heard. The evidence had been taken and would be the minds of the Senators of the existence of a legal State government in Louisiana. He thought that there never was a case analagous to the present one on the American continent or any where under the sun. If Kellogg had received the majority of votes he was Governor of Louisiana; but if he had received a minority, and had been seated in his office by a Federal judge, backed by the army of the United States, then he was an intruder and had no right to be there. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had spoken of the recognition of Kellogg government, but he (Mr. McCreery), never having had his attention called to the excellency of the institution, was taken by surprise. He thought it an instance of defense in advance of attack. These cozeners with the Kellogg government had lived fastness from its influence. [Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Again, Senator Morton had spoken of the decision of the courts being final. None knew better than the Senator himself that it was essential that the court should have jurisdiction. He reviewed the testimony taken last winter at some length, and the work of seating Senators on the Supreme Bench of the State so hurriedly, which, he said, reminded him of an old Indian running the gauntlet with a tick and a kick at every step. He argued that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had expressed itself favorable to the Kellogg government before it was called upon to decide, as it was true, as James F. Casey, Collector of the port, informed the President that the Supreme court was known to be in sympathy with the Republican leaders and government. It would not be attempted to mislead the President, and the fact showed that the Kellogg government was organized by the court before it was a government. The Senator from Indiana attempted to support his case by quotations from Mr. McCreery when he attempt to overthrow it by facts. If he fell in this cause it would be for the sacred rights of a downtrodden and oppressed people, who would punish her with gratitude the feeble efforts of himself in their behalf. He contended that the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution had been violated in the Louisiana election. He read testimony of witness before the committee, and the cross examination of witnesses before the committee has laid facts before the Senate to give some idea of the searching character of that investigation. He would mention that the chairman asked Hon. Samuel Armstead if he could read and write, and that question, in view of the fact that Armstead had received a considerable number of votes cast for the Secretary of State of Louisiana, was a nice question to ask an eminent lawyer and Christian politician. [Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Had a Federal court exclusive power over all questions before it to State? By the law of May 25th, 1870, the right to institute suit in Federal Circuit or District courts had been given, providing the question was one of a denial of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The denial of suffrage to a black man would defeat an election, but a denial of the same right to a white man would lead to no such consequences. [sensation.] Mr. McCreery concluded a lengthy speech by arguing that steps should be taken to protect Louisiana against fraud and usurpation.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the further consideration of the motion to recommit be laid over till Wednesday and the Senate resume consideration of the executive proceedings of the Finance Committee. So ordered.

The Senate then went into Executive session. After some time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Register of the Treasury was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, explaining the manner and expense of conducting loans, etc. The committee will present a proposition to the House, with a view of making annual appropriations for such expenses, instead of leaving them to be paid, as now, under the head of permanent appropriations.

Bills were introduced and referred under the call of the States.

By Mr. GUNCKEL—To repeal so much of the act of March 3, 1873, as provides that Representatives elect to Congress may receive their compensation monthly from the beginning of the term until the beginning of the first session of Congress. As the law now stands, members receive their pay for nearly nine months before they are sworn in, or perform any duty.

Mr. ORTH—To provide national currency and for the redemption thereof in coin, and for redemption of circulating notes heretofore issued by or under the authority of the United States.

Mr. SHANKS—A bill providing for a survey by the army and navy engineers of a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, near Cairo.

Mr. MILLER—For the removal of all troops in the Southern states to the western county as a protection against Indians.

Mr. G. HOAR—To prevent the payment of interest on national bank deposits.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill relieving from payment of duty all articles sent from foreign countries for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

Mr. DAWES and others suggested that the bill was too loose in its provisions.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, suggested to limit the extent of any one person's importation to five hundred tons of one article.

Under the new rule adopted last week requiring motions to suspend the rules to be seconded by a majority, the question was put, but there was no second, the vote being 54 to 102.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution to regulate estimates and appropriations and to fix the number and compensation of customs employes. Adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to insert a section in the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing all laws that authorize permanent and indefinite appropriations to defray the expenses of loan and treasury notes or other paper issues of the United States, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to submit detailed estimates of appropriations required to defray such expenses. Adopted.

The House proceeded with the West Virginia election case, without coming to a vote, and then adjourned.

### FROM HAVANA.

**Ship Yards on Fire—Insurgent Movements.**

HAVANA, January 26.—A fire broke out to day in the foundry and ship yards of Senor Zulueta, at Cassabianca, which are threatened with total destruction. A high wind prevails and the wharves and shipping in vicinity are in danger.

The steamer Isabel La Catolica has gone to Gibse to embark troops for Sensutemo, which is threatened by the insurgents. Insurgent prisoners report that Vincento Garcia has assumed the Ministry of War, and General Maceo has succeeded him in the command of his column.

### RAILWAY MATTERS.

**Work on the Southern Railway.**

CINCINNATI, January 26.—The Chamber of Commerce to-night adopted the report of its Railroad Committee advising the trustees of the Southern Railroad to make terms, if favorable ones were offered, for the use of the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad bridge over the Ohio at this point instead of building a new bridge. The trustees of the Southern Railroad to-day commenced opening bids for the grading, tunnelling and bridging on the Southern Railway from South Danville to near Chitwoods, on the State line, a distance of eighty five miles. There were over three hundred bidders. The result cannot be announced for two weeks.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Committee on Transportation.

Affairs in Japan Satisfactory.

Collector of Customs at Erie

The Convertible Bond Bill.

INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The Trans-Continental Railway

REPORT ON FREE BANKING.

Postal Savings Bank Project.

Reduction in House Expenses.

Executive Order on the Centennial Exposition.

River and Harbor Estimates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1874.

**The Postal Telegraph Scheme.**

A verbose argument in favor of the postal telegraph job was delivered before the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads today by a Mr. Hubbard, who has for several years been persistently pressing his scheme, which has all the evils of government proprietorship and private monopoly. Under this the Postmaster General is to establish offices wherever he sees fit and to fix rates. A Postal Telegraph Company is to be organized, and is required to purchase existing lines at an appraised valuation, reserving to the United States the right to purchase the lines for government use at cost, also at a rate to be fixed by valuation. The company, until the government takes possession, is to manage the lines under contract with the Postmaster General. The hackneyed assertion of constitutionality and cheaper rates was revamped for the edification of the committee, and without evident effect.

**The Committee on Transportation.**

The Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, in connection with their consideration of the various projects of internal improvement, have taken up the subject of bridges and other possible obstructions to navigation. A memorial of the citizens of West Virginia respecting the embarrassments placed in the way of navigation on the Ohio by the Steubenville bridge was submitted to the committee. It will be taken up by the committee on their general investigations.

**Affairs in Japan.**

Commissioner Douglass is in receipt of a letter from General Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue and now in Japan, in which he states that the condition of affairs in that empire is in a satisfactory condition, and that all classes are rapidly advancing themselves in the European ideas being infused into the operations of the government. He says that Iwakura, the head of the Embassy to the United States about two years ago, is the strongest man with the advantages to accrue from the introduction of many of the political and social features of foreign civilization.

**Collector of Customs at Erie.**

The Committee on Commerce have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. Willard to be Collector of Customs at Erie. It is understood that it will be taken up at the next Executive session.

**The Convertible Bond Bill.**

The Committee on Banking and Currency have decided to report adversely on Kelley's 3.65-100 Convertible Bond bill. Mr. Kelley in the House will move to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, where he expects better treatment.

**Trans-Continental Railway.**

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads will report in favor of the Trans-Continental Railway. The capital is $100,000,000. The line is to start at the mouth of the Arkansas river, thence to Little Rock, thence along the Arkansas river and through the mountains to the Rio Colorado, thence to San Francisco. The bill at present calls for two hundred feet of road-way, and how much more remains to be seen.

**Free Banking.**

The Banking and Currency Committee today decided to report a bill authorizing free banking, the circulation to be secured by ninety per cent. of bonds. It provides for the prohibition of payment of interest on deposits, and the circulation to be redeemed at the Treasury, where five per cent. reserve is to be deposited to meet it.

**Postal Savings Bank Project.**

The committee to-day decided adversely to the postal savings bank project, and it is said the Committee on Postoffices are also opposed to it. This disposes of one of the pet hobbies of the Postmaster General.

**Reduction in House Expenses.**

The Committee on Accounts have notified the doorkeeper of the House that he must reduce his force thirty-three per cent. in the folding rooms from and after the first day of February. This is the result of the abolition of the franking privilege, and will accomplish a saving of $35,000 a year.

**Indefinite Appropriations.**

The action of the Committee on Appropriations, in the matter of the indefinite appropriations, was reported to the House today, and will put a check to very serious abuses in the use of certain funds in the Treasury. This applies particularly to the expenses of the national loan. Specific estimates will have to be made for this purpose after the passage of the bill.

**The Modoc War.**

The correspondence on the Modoc war was sent to the House, to-day and is very voluminous.

**Numerical Strength of Army.**

General Sheridan to-day made a statement before the House Committee on Military Affairs against the reduction of the army. The committee will report against any interference with the numerical strength of the army.

**Appropriation for Harbors and Rivers.**

The indications are that the River and Harbor Appropriations bill will fail this session. The original estimates were $16,000,000, which were finally cut down to $6,000,000, and the committee having it in charge expect to reduce it to $5,500,000. This will necessarily leave extra large appropriations to be made, and where improvements have been commenced, and will not allow the inauguration of any new improvements. If amendments are made increasing the amount in the bill, as when the bill is reported to the House, the Committee on Commerce will have to lay it on the table.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1874.

THE SPENCER AND SYKES CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took up the case of the contest between Spencer and Sykes, both claiming the seat as Senator from Alabama. The committee notified the counsel to be prepared to answer next Thursday what line of argument they proposed to follow and the number of witnesses they propose calling. The committee adjourned till Thursday.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Indications are that the Internal Revenue receipts for the month will foot up $9,500,000, of which one million it is estimated will come from the semi-annual tax on banks other than national banks, leaving the balance of the month's collections at about the average of monthly collections during this fiscal year previous to the panic.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The following Executive order has been issued relative to the above Exposition:

Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine, to be held in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the Executive departments of the government of the United States in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; now for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the Executive Department of the government, it is ordered that a Board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, and one to be named in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement and safe keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution may respectively decide shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President, shall be Chairman of such Board, and that the Board appoint from their number such other officers as they may think necessary, and that the said Board, when organized, shall be authorized, under the direction of the President, to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective departments having articles and materials on exhibition, and that the names of persons thus selected by the heads of the several departments, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Directors of the Smithsonian Institution shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President.

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

A motion was entered to-day before the House Committee on Elections providing that Pinchback, the contestant of the seat at large from the State of Louisiana, be stopped from further proceedings. The committee decided to postpone action on the motion, with the understanding that the case would be taken up in the regular order on its merits, but not until the committe should dispose of all prima facie cases.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPINION ON THE ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, expressed his opinion that a reduction of the army would imperil the peace of the frontier settlements. He ridiculed the idea of influencing the Indians by moral suasion, and thought the present peace policy of the government would be most efficiently and cheaply administered by the War Department.

CUSHING FOR SPAIN.

Caleb Cushing intends leaving for Madrid early in February.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will take a recess from Friday next until the 2d of March.

GEN. BUTLER'S LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

General Butler will await the President's message on Louisiana affairs before introducing the bill for a new election in that State.

### CRIMES.

**Serious Charge against a Billiard Room Keeper—The Accused Tarred and Feathered.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, PA., January 26, 1874.

A man called Dr. Hughes, aged about thirty-five, keeper of a billiard room on Triumph Hill, was arrested on a charge of rape on a girl named Bartholomew on Friday night. He was taken before Justice Moor, and upon the testimony of the woman who took an examination of the girl, was committed to Warren jail. He was bailed by his brother from Petroleum Center and returned to Triumph Hill on Sunday. At night the boys visited him, took him from his bed and clothed him with tar and feathers and then rode him on a rail. Great indignation prevails. Dr. Hughes has his friends to do justice to credit the story.

**The Butler Poisoning Case.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., January 26, 1874.

John Foreman and Mrs. Snyder were sentenced on Saturday last, Foreman for four years and eight months and Mrs. Snyder to two years and six months' imprisonment.

**Running Away with an Employer's Daughter and Three Hundred Dollars.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLOOMVILLE, O., January 26, 1874.

Henry Stout eloped this afternoon with Miss Ellen Worm, aged sixteen, the daughter of his employer, taking with him about three hundred dollars of the latter's money. Much intense excitement is manifested and a large reward is offered for his arrest. Miss Worm is of highly respectable connections.

**Charge of Rape.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 26, 1872.

John Norwood, a colored hostler, aged twenty-five years, is charged with raping Minnie Shannon, white, aged seven years, and so injuring her that she will probably die. There is much excitement.

### CASUALTIES.

**Losing a Hand in a Planing Mill.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRIDGEPORT, O., January 26, 1874.

Charles Ransenberg had his hand taken off by a planer in R. J. Boggs & Son's planing mill in this place, on Saturday. He was unaccustomed to the working of the planer, and was assisting without the knowledge of the foreman.

**A Boy Drowned.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 26, 1874.

On Sunday Henry Linderman, a boy aged fifteen years, was drowned while skating upon rotten ice. The body was found after a few hours' search.

**A Car off the Track.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., January 26, 1874.

The rear coach of the north bound mail and passenger train on the Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati Railroad run off the track near Dysart, this morning, and was thrown down an embankment, falling on its side. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

**A Man Crushed to Death.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., January 26, 1874.

A man named Basil Shipley was instantly killed this morning, and badly crushed, at the Guernsey coal mines here, by the falling of a large mass of stone upon him.

**Body Found—Man Drowned.**

CLEVELAND, January 26.—Charles Hartman, a middle-aged man, has been missing from No. 52 Davis street since a week ago last Saturday. The dead body was found in Kingsberry run to-day. It is supposed he fell into the water from a temporary railroad bridge. Wm. Pellon, of the West Side, was thrown by falling through the ice on Old river this afternoon. He is a middle-aged man and has lived here for four years.

### THE WEATHER.

**Midnight Bulletin.**

JANUARY 26, 1874—10:48 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Ther. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 43 | S. | Lt. Rain. |
| Cincinnati, O | 46 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Davenport, I | 39 | S. W. | Fair. |
| Fort Gibson | 41 | E. | Lt. Rain. |
| Indianapolis | 45 | S. W. | Cloudy. |
| Keokuk | 44 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 40 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Louisville, Ky | 45 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Memphis, Tenn | 44 | S. E. | Lt. Rain. |
| Nashville, Tenn | 48 | S. | Cloudy. |
| New Orleans | 65 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Omaha, Neb | 38 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 41 | S. W. | Cloudy. |
| Prairie du Chien | 30 | S. | Cloudy. |
| St. Louis, Mo | 44 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg | 64 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| La Crosse | 36 | S. W. | Threatng. |
| St. Paul | 33 | S. | Cloudy. |

**New Fair Grounds for Fort Wayne.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 26, 1874.

Movements are now on foot for the purchase of a large tract of land adjoining the city, to be used as a fair ground. Several available sites are under advisement, so it cannot be decided in which direction our new fair grounds will be. The old grounds were donated three years ago to the Saginaw Railroad for depot grounds, since which time Allen county has dispensed with its annual fair.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Mr. Fielding Lowry has been nominated as postmaster at Dayton, O.

The second session of the B'nai B'rith, at Chicago, yesterday, attracted more attention than did that of the previous day. Great interest was taken in the proceedings.

The grand jury at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday found a true bill for murder in the first degree against Albert Powers, for the murder of Mr. Hardwick, on the morning of last. Joseph Cox was also indicted and held in a bond of $5,000 as accessory thereto.

The citizens of Chelmsford, Mass., report a shock of earthquake which shook the buildings at that place, on Sunday at noon, causing considerable alarm.

The Ohio Falls Car Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., which suffered by the recent panic, have made satisfactory arrangements with creditors, and are prepared to resume work.

A young man named Perrine, of New York, while on his way home, died on the Union Pacific train which arrived in Omaha on Saturday, of consumption. Another young man, named P. F. Davenport, a native of Massachusetts, and brother-in-law of Governor Claflin of that State, died of the same disease on the train which arrived at Omaha on Sunday. The two were intimate friends, and had been traveling in California for their health.

Professor L. F. Holton died suddenly at his residence in Everett, Mass., on Sunday, of heart disease. He was one of the first botanists of the country.

A man, supposed to be insane, jumped from the ferryboat, yesterday afternoon, at Louisville, and was drowned.

The steamship City of Chester has arrived at New York from Liverpool.

It is understood that physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities have combined to secure the bodies of the Siamese twins, at any price, for autopsy.

In the Shawnee county District Court, Kansas yesterday, Judge Martin decided that the State officers having the custody of the Pomeroy-Yorke $7,000 could not be compelled to bring it into court to apply on the claims of Pomeroy's creditors.

### EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**England.**

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN DANGER—DISRAELI TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, January 26.—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, asking for re-election to Parliament. He says: "It is not necessary to consider whether the dissolution of Parliament was resorted to for the purpose of avoiding the humbling confession that the Premier has violated the constitutional law by persisting for several months in the occupation of a seat to which he was no longer entitled, or whether it was to evade the day of reckoning for a war conducted without communication with Parliament. It suffices to point out that if the unprecedented course of summoning and subsequently dissolving Parliament could be justified, there is no reason why it was not not adopted six weeks earlier. The Premier has addressed a prolix narrative to his constituents, in which I find nothing definite regarding the policy of the government, except that it intends to apply a large surplus to the remission of taxation, which would be the course of any party or any minister. What is remarkable is the disquieting information that this surplus must be made adequate by adjustment, which must mean an increase in existing taxes. The principal measures of relief promised by Mr. Gladstone, the diminution of local taxation, and the abolition of the income tax, are measures which the Conservative party has always favored, and the Premier and his friends opposed. I will support all measures for the improvement of the condition of the people, but the end cannot be attained by incessant harrassing legislation. The legislation are governed by customs as much as by laws, and dislike unnecessary interference by a meddling administration. It would have been better for the country if, during the last five years, the foreign policy of the government had been a little more energetic and its domestic policy a little less so. By an act of folly and ignorance rarely equaled, the government has relinquished the treaty granting the freedom of the Straits of Malacca to our commerce, and has involved us in the Ashantee war. Honor requires the vigorous prosecution of the latter, but it will be the duty of Parliament hereafter to inquire into the origin of this costly and destructive contest. The argument for the extension of household suffrage to counties is fallacious, and no one has argued more strongly against the contemplated assimilation of the franchise than the Premier. Such a measure will involve the disfranchisement of the smaller boroughs. The impending elections are most important for the future of kingdom. Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to the national institutions, yet his adherents include assailants of the monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords and partisans of home rule. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openly concur in a desire to thrust religion from national education." Mr. Disraeli concludes as follows: "These are solemn issues claiming a decision. When Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, when civil and religious liberty mainly depend upon the strength and stability of England, I ask a re-election to resist the impairment of her strength and to support her imperial sway."

FORMAL DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, January 26.—The Queen held a council at Osborne to-day and issued a proclamation ordering the dissolution of the present Parliament.

A petition against Attorney General James for bribery in the election at Taunton, has been dismissed with costs.

The death of Dr. Livingston took place in June last. He had been traveling over a partially unknown country, and after wading four days through the water, was seized by an illness, of which he died.

WRITS FOR THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS—GLADSTONE'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

LONDON, January 27.—Writs of election for the new House of Commons were promulgated last night, and orders were also sent to Edinburgh for the election of the sixteen peers representing Scotland in the Upper House.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich.

ELECTION ADDRESSES BY MINISTERS.

LONDON, January 27.—Mr. Forster has issued an address to his constituents. He upholds the existing Education act. Mr. Lowe, in a similar address, replies categorically to Disraeli's criticisms. He shows how what was characterized as an "energetic administration," had carried the country through the crisis of European war without compromising its dignity or giving offence to either party. The government trusts and believes it has established permanent relations of friendship and good will with the United States. Mr. Bright's address is expected to-morrow.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH DOUBTED.

LONDON, January 27.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last night, several members expressed a doubt as to the authenticity of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. Mr. Kirk said when he left Zanzibar in September rumors of a similar character were current. He thought the news, if true, would have been officially forwarded long before the present date.

**Holland.**

THE ACHENESE WAR.

THE HAGUE, January 26.—Dispatches from Penang, Sumatra, announce that Kratan, the principal stronghold of the Achenese, has been captured by the Dutch forces with small loss.

**Marine News.**

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—The steamships Olympia, Canada and Hammonia, from New York, have arrived out.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, January 26.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 3 1-16 per cent., which is 1-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols 92¾@¾; 5's 103⅝, 103; 5-20's, '67, 103⅛; 10 40's, 106⅜; new 5's 106⅜; New York Central 94½, 95; Erie preferred, 49¾. Linseed oil £29 6s.

PARIS, January 26.—Rentes 58 francs 37½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—Cotton heavy; middling 7¾ sold; Orleans 8¼@8⅜; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,600 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork—long clear middles 40s; short do 41s. Tallow 38s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.

Our thanks are due to Auditor General Allen for documentary favors.

The *Dispatch* is of opinion that the Commercial is "especially good on dirges." It is quite true. We very often mourn over the departed conscience of our contemporary, because it died so early, and was so soon forgotten.

It is understood that the bill which is before Congress to establish a National University at Washington by the donation of public lands, will come up for discussion during the present week. It ought not to pass, and the people should seriously protest against the execution of the project.

A bitter Bourbon paper out West affirms that "the inability of a full-blooded negro to prepare a first-class intellectual effort is everlastingly disproved by ethnology." We *had* labored under an impression that the sheet in question was edited by members of the Caucasian race, but the above statement convinces us of our mistake.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a comparative tabular exhibit of the number of business failures in the United States, with their amounts, by States, during 1873 and the year preceding. The statistics will be found full of interest, for by them we can best estimate the disasters of the year, during which a crisis occurred in the commercial affairs of the country, which, for a time, was so severe and trying as to be almost without parallel.

The New York papers cannot resist the temptation to be churlish towards Philadelphia. They acknowledge that the Centennial of American Independence should be celebrated in Philadelphia, but they are so jealous of that city that they cannot avoid snarling at the proposition, pending before Congress, to make an appropriation for the celebration. It galls their provincial exclusiveness to think that a rival city is to be the theater of a national pageant of so much magnitude as the Centennial is likely to prove.

The moral sensibilities of the *Post*, which have for a long time seemed to be in a wholly comatose condition, would appear to be slowly struggling back to life again. They are now almost as sensitive as were the nerves of the historic barefooted Southern maiden who, on coming home, one day, from a long tramp in the rain after the cows, was standing on the hearth drying her clothes, when her ancient mother drawled out, "That's—a—live—coal—under—yer—foot;" and the girl slightly turned her head, and drawled back, "Which—foot, mammy?"

"There is a reaper whose name is Death, and he hath Sickles keen." This fiery diplomat is reported to have written a number of most fretful letters to friends in Washington, in which he declares his firm intention of getting himself elected to Congress next fall, for the express purpose of retaliating upon Secretary Fish for certain actual or imagined grievances suffered at the hands of the latter in connection with the Virginius negotiations. For the present he is engaged in nursing his wrath to keep it warm, and in whetting the already sharp edges of his indignation.

To-day the Kansas Legislature will elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the resignation under moral duress of that feeble-conscienced corruptionist, Alexander Caldwell. It is quite likely that there will be found more than one aspirant of the same evil kidney among the various aspirants for the office, but it is to be hoped the strong young State, which has had so grievous an experience in the matter of her public servants, may remember how nobly she was born, and prove by this character of her present choice that the heroic halo which glowed around her infancy, has not yet died away, nor darkened into base gloom.

The re-apportionment of judicial districts, rendered necessary by the new Constitution of this State involves a task of some delicacy, and we are glad to hear that there is a disposition at Harrisburg not to increase the number of judges more than eight or ten. There will be more new districts created than that; but in forming them, many of the districts now having both President and Associate Law Judges will be so divided as to throw one judge into each. There are at present fifty-seven law judges in the State; and these can be so assigned as to meet all the requirements of the Constitution with the help of eight new judges, or ten at furthest.

It is at least satisfactory to know that the proper Congressional committee have determined that no railway scheme involving subsidies or expenditures in any shape, or the contraction of any obligation by the government, whether by guaranty or interest, indorsement of bonds, or otherwise, shall be reported favorably. If there were no other reasons why such assistance ought not to be rendered, the argument of an empty treasury is of itself sufficient. To vote additional appropriations means increased taxation, and to this—except in matters which are national, affecting the honor and greatness of the whole country—the people will not consent.

If the main body of Washington correspondents open up a yelping cry against an appropriation by Congress to aid the Centennial ceremonies, it will be a conclusive bit of evidence that the managers of the Centennial do not understand division and silence. There are unmistakable indications that the mercenary crew who do up special dispatches for a portion of the Eastern and Western press, are organizing a raid for this purpose, and we shall watch their further course with some degree of interest. It would be a happy thing for the purity of American journalism if the men who furnish news at the fountain head were as far above suspicion as they are keen of scent.

The Louisville *Commercial* affirms that the future of the Republican party of that State was never so bright and full of promise as now, and that the false prejudices of the people are everywhere giving away before the economy, liberality, and progress of the party. This good news is all the more encouraging for the reason that the temper of the Democratic legislative majority in that State, as indicated by its recent sullen refusal to permit the United States flag to be hoisted over the State House during the session of the Legislature, and its decisive defeat of the bill to suppress the infamous Ku-Klux marauders of the State, must naturally have the effect of still further opening the eyes of all who are not thoroughly blinded and besotted with reactionary passion and prejudice.

We publish below a brief communication corrective of some late observations in this paper concerning the Russian Mennonites of Southern Nebraska. We may state, however, that our own remarks were based on the correspondence of an intelligent gentleman who also recently visited the colony in question, and conversed freely with its leaders.

Harmony, Butler County, Pa., } January 24, 1874.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In a recent issue of your paper, there appeared a short article referring to the "Russian Mennonites" in Southern Nebraska. You err in calling these people Menno'ites. The Rev. J. F. Funk, editor of the *Herald of Truth*, published at Elkhart, Indiana, visited the colony in Nebraska recently, and conversed with a number of the people. He informs me that they are Lutherans, but came from the same section of Russia from which the Mennonites are emigrating.

The transactions in real estate in the city of Washington for the past year indicate a very satisfactory progress toward a substantial future for the material prosperity of the national capital. There were 3,428 transfers, of the aggregate amount of $12,196,300, a sum within a fraction of the whole amount invested in 1871 and 1872, and upwards of twenty per cent. more than that invested last year. A large portion of the property thus purchased was bought by new residents, persons of wealth attracted there from various sections of the Union, a class of comers which is said to be rapidly on the increase. It is claimed that, should the present ratio of growth continue, the city will number several hundred thousand inhabitants by the end of the present decade. The chances that St. Louis will ever scale the heights of her fond ambition in this matter, would seem to grow "fine by degrees and beautifully less."

A test case of general interest to pork-packers and dealers, has just been decided by the Arbitration Committee to which it was submitted. A controversy has long existed between sellers and buyers of bulk meats and dressed hogs as to who shall pay the insurance upon the merchandise while it is in the hands of the packers, and before its sale to third parties. Regarding what are known as packing charges, there is a universal understanding that they go with the hogs, and that the buyer pays them whether he expressly contracts to do so or not, as it is the common custom. With the charge of insurance, however, it is different, and whenever there has been no express agreement in the contract there have been endless disputes as to whether the party who had his meat in the packer's warehouse should pay the interest accruing before the sale was made, or whether the buyer should do so, even although nothing had been said upon the subject. The committee, after a careful consideration of the facts, decided that insurance was not a legitimate packing charge, and therefore buyers, when no agreement was made, were not liable. The question thus decided has been an open one almost ever since hogs were first slaughtered and packed, and the precedent now set will establish a rule for the guidance of the trade in future.

## SENTIMENTAL VIEW OF JOURNALISM.

One of the leading Berlin journals having lately changed proprietors and passed into new hands, the old editorial staff took farewell of their readers in an address, some portions of which may be fairly characterized as toothing. The journalist, says the address in substance, filling a position intermediate between that of the literary man and that of the orator, tastes all the bitternesses of both occupations without the enjoyments of either. When some strong passion or earnest sentiment pervades his soul, and he would fain communicate it to others, he must remain ignorant of the fate of his words; he sees not the joyful lighting up of the reader's eye, hears not the encouraging plaudit of his mouth, but for the most part never knows whether the article which has cost him so much feeling and toil has been perused with smiling assent or with scornful protest. Either result would be more or less welcome as evidence of the effect of his words, but if neither impression has been produced, through no failure or neglect on his side, he cannot but feel that he has labored in vain. Nor has he the consolation of believing that his reward is only postponed, and that after time will do him justice. Swift and transitory as the fugitive sound of the voice, his written words pass away and at least seem to be forgotten or never heard. The orator, on the other hand, feels for the moment that he wields an almost sovereign power. By the might of his speech he dominates and sways the souls of his hearers, who involuntarily follow the flight of his spirit. Even for the poorest, feeblest book a better fate is reserved than for the production of the journalist's most happy moments. For its perusal the reader chooses a quiet, meditative hour, in which the whole attention may be given without interruption to its pages, while the journalist's lucubrations, if read at all, are read amidst the struggles and distractions of the busy day. The newspaper fills up the scanty moments snatched from business or it is glanced over in the restaurant whilst the babble of many tongues and other equally disturbing noises are dinning the readers' ears. Or, in the most favorable case, it is picked up at the evening tea table when the boys are indulging their pleasant humors in the room. If, under any of the unpropitious conditions assumed, the reader flings aside his paper unread, or reads it with indifference, the journalist's entire day's work is lost, the object of which was to gain the attention, and if possible the approbation, of those into whose hands it might fall.

One might suppose that the author or authors of this somewhat gloomy account of the pains of journalism would be ready to abandon the profession, or if that course seemed practically unadvisable, at least to disparage the occupation as a poor and rather useless form of intellectual activity. But the Berlin newspaper men had no such unworthy view of the subject. In spite of all drawbacks and discouragements they affirm it to be a "good vocation—that of the journalist in these great times," and they declare that "one who has once entered its enchanted range will never forsake it." Doubtless they see clearly enough, in spite of its comparatively depressed condition and its imperfect appreciation on the part of the educated classes, that journalism even in Germany already wields an influence second only to that of the government, while the signs of its future growth and extension are manifest and abundant.

Few American journalists, we suppose, trouble themselves to find out or imagine the effect of their labors in individual cases. For one thing, every American newspaper writer knows that his journal will be distributed in a community of readers, among multitudes who have formed the habit of reading the newspapers, even if they read nothing else. He knows that the news whether of political movements and events, or in the more exciting and generally interesting form of accidents, calamities, etc., will be read with more or less attention by many, and that of the many a minority more or less considerable are likely to glance at any clearly expressed comments on the topics concerning which attention has been aroused by the facts. To demand or expect that such comments shall be read by any great number with close and respectful attention, or by a large majority with full intelligence would imply a quite romantic forgetfulness of ordinary human conditions. Alas! one remembers one's own delinquency in such reading.

It is, however, a mistake to disparage or undervalue the profession of the journalist on the ground either that his lucubrations are carelessly read or that a large proportion of the audience he addresses are ignorant people. A very able American journal, a few weeks ago, sneered at the pride with which certain members of the profession are wont to presume the extent of their influence from the multitude of their subscribers. What does it all amount to, asked the mocker, when there may be few persons of culture among them? But the objection equally applies to most of those who are or aspire to be public instructors and who address popular assemblies. Relatively few lecturers or preachers enjoy the privilege of addressing their discourses to highly cultivated or even well informed audiences. It cannot be said with truth that the ordinary, average speaker has the advantage of the journalist in being able to perceive at once the effect of his words, or even of knowing with any certainty whether he is listened to, or producing any impression whatever with reference to the truths or opinions which he seeks to set forth. Indeed, the probability is that, except when a real orator is speaking, a much larger proportion than is commonly supposed of the audience are busy with their own thoughts or fancies. Fortunately both for the speaker and the newspaper writer, they are apt to live under the strange illusion first, we believe described by Lefroni, which leads them to presuppose in the people about them the intelligence and insight necessary to appreciate their merits and that of their productions, however much they may undervalue or despise the intelligence and insight of the same people when applied to other persons and works.

## AN ENCOURAG NG OMEN.

The difficulty between the miners and the operators in the anthracite region came to an end so suddenly, after everyone had made up his mind that the trouble was irreconcilable, that the wonder is excited why it ever had an existence. The miners were contented with last year's basis of wages, and the operators, after a few days' reflection, have been content to offer a renewal of it. There was, apparently, no actual difference between the two; and the country has been stirred up with sensational reports that had not sufficient warrant.

The real secret of the difficulty between the miners and operators will be found, we fancy, either in a desire on the part of the Reading Railroad Company to coerce the individual operators in the Schuylkill region to sell out to that corporation, so as to give it a complete monopoly of the mining as well as carrying trade, or in an apprehension on the part of Mr. Gowen that business was too much depressed throughout the country to warrant going on at the old rates. The sudden backout of the President of the Reading road would seem to render untenable the first supposition, for if he ever cherished any such purpose, he would not be likely to give it up so quickly; and the other conclusion is therefore the most probable. At the close of the last year the prospects of business did not look very encouraging, and since then they have greatly improved; so that it is altogether probable that the reduction which the miners resisted was undertaken when things looked blue, and has been abandoned under better prospects.

In this view of the case, the general resumption of work in the mining regions is an encouraging omen. It indicates faith in the future. It demonstrates that there is a market for all the coal that can be mined, at paying rates, and that the mills, and factories, and furnaces, and steamers which create the demand for coal, are likely to be kept actively at work during the present winter and the coming spring and summer. There is cheer and comfort in such a prospect, after the gloom we have just passed through; and we are glad to be able to draw so enlivening a conclusion from the abrupt termination of a difficulty which at one time threatened so many evil consequences.

The Richmond *State Journal* sounds the alarm over the steady outward flow from Virginia of a large portion of the best population of the State—namely, its young men and laborers, and of the consequent depreciation of real estate values, and the languishing condition of industry where there ought to be robust activity and enterprise. That paper thinks the first effort which should be made, is to get men with sufficient means to buy and improve farms, water powers and mines, and to employ labor. A very important and imperative step to take. The prosperity of Virginia, as of her sister States of the South, will be attained when the people learn to derive and supply the commodities of daily use from the materials which they have hitherto furnished to the shrewder and more prescient dwellers in the North. The home demand of the South for manufactured articles of iron, wool and cotton, ought to be almost or quite entirely supplied by her own industry. But this transformation will not be witnessed, nor this self-sustaining condition reached, either in Virginia or elsewhere, until those sections shall swing themselves forward out of the decaying Past and Then into the helpful and earnest endeavor of the living Here and Now. By all means encourage immigration, alike of money and muscle. But first get rid of those broken debris of the old system, which the people now hang around their necks as sacred relics. Else—albeit you entreat never so passionately—the new era will not dawn.

Some curious and suggestive facts are brought to light by the New York *Times*, in its elaborate presentation of our immigration statistics for last year—especially in the remarkable difference of Irish and German distribution. Where one German goes to the Eastern, or manufacturing region, there go thirteen Irish; but where one Irish goes to the agricultural region of Middle, Western and West Mississippi States, he is accompanied by three Germans. The dislike of both nationalities for the late slave States is conspicuous. Less than four and a half in a hundred of Irish and only six in a hundred of German, have made their homes south of the Potomac and Ohio. The German element tends toward the very basis of our nationality—the new States and the fundamental work of them, agriculture. The *Times*'s tables show the Teutonic immigration down to 1873 to have been 3,028,559, while that of the Irish was 2,905,231. Of late years, however, the German element has more strikingly predominated. For the financial year ending June 30, 1873, the report of immigration to all parts shows the largest host ever yet received in one year, it being no less than 459,803, of which grand army Ireland sent 77,344, while the Germanic portion of it numbered 192,603.

Another impracticable proposition is being urged in Congress, in the shape of a bill making it obligatory on the Commissioner of Agriculture to ascertain the annual amount of every agricultural product, including wool, and the supplies of animal food; the probable demand for each in our own and other countries, cost of shipping to market, prices realized from consumers, probable profits between producers and consumers, and prices in principal localities of production, the information thus obtained to be furnished to State Boards of Agriculture and some officer in every county in the country. The question naturally arises how a single official can satisfactorily perform the work, which now gives full employment to a considerable number of journals devoted to these special objects. Unless a thing can be done well, it had better be left unattempted, while if, as in all likelihood is the case, the plan would necessitate a corresponding augmentation of the clerical force of the Bureau, the increased expense which it must entail upon the government ought of itself alone to insure its defeat.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An Iowa machinist is constructing the smallest steam engine on record. The cylinder is to be no larger than a grain of wheat—almost as small as a lobbyist's soul.

There is some talk of the appointment of a national executioner, to be selected by a competive examination. Begin on Dana.

California has 636 and 780 mining ditches and is going to build more. What a splendid place for McClellan!

Matters in Congress have come to a pretty pass when white men and Democrats are put down in debate by "niggers," as was Harris, of Virginia, by Elliott, the other day, and on Saturday Robbins, of North Carolina, by Cain!

The Boston warehouses are running their "elevators" by water power. This is supposed to be a consequence of the prohibitory law.

Thirty-five thousand young salmon have just been turned loose in a small branch of the Shenandoah, and we shall presently begin to look for a marked improvement in the Old Dominion newspapers. Reason—phosphorus.

Probably the chief cause why American girls refuse to enter domestic service is, that they object to anything approaching menial employment—what they seek is hy-menial.

Virginia boasts that she has more of her population at college than any other State. Well, she must needed so to have them.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a superb belief in itself, which it manifests by a supreme contempt for everybody else.

That wonderful hand-organ of the Young Men's Christian Association, the devout Chicago *Times*, gives its Sunday sermons under the cheerful general head line, "*Satan Bounced.*"

This is a very bad year for government speculations, especially in the nature of debt assumptions for the undertaking of private business.

Think of it. In the reign of Edward I. a sheep was sold for twenty-five cents, and an ox for two dollars and a half or three dollars, while wheat was only thirteen cents a bushel.

The Hoosier State is making a sort of convulsive effort to raise its system of public instruction to the plane which has been reached by the civilization of neighboring Commonwealths.

An immense hotel, to be called "The Washington," is about to be erected in Paris, planned, built and managed on American principles, and with a view to the accommodation of American tastes and requirements.

An Illinois farmer is wearing a pair of calf-skin boots which he brought from Vermont twenty-seven years ago, and has worn them regularly as fine boots ever since. That kind of monopoly has been terrible on Vermont.

In regard to temperance, Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, in his message to the General Assembly, states that up to this time arguments and penalties alike have failed to accomplish their anticipated end.

A chain of compressed cakes of gun cotton tied around the trunk of a large tree and exploded will cut it down instantly by the violence of its action. The cut through the trunk is as sharp as that done by the keenest axe.

Absolutely pure iron is said to have been prepared by a Russian chemist by means of a galvanic battery. It is a silver white metal, very malleable and ductile, and so soft as to be readily cut with a pair of scissors.

This is not creditable. Governor Dingley mentions that there are more than 13,000 persons in Maine, over the age of ten years, who can neither read nor write.

It is not generally known that glycerine may be used as a means of disguising medicines, such as castor oil, turpentine, cod liver oil, &c., more especially when one or two drops of cinnamon or some other volatile oil have been added.

The public schools of Chicago are about to get a wind-fall in the shape of an estate valued at one million dollars. Take care, or somebody will steal it.

The total pine resources of North America are computed at 248,440,000,000 feet, and it is estimated that the pine crop east of the Rocky Mountains will be used up in five years.

More fame. A Massachusetts paper publishes an article on the great New England reformer, calling him Wendell *H.* Phillips.

The Illinois Legislature has just passed a law which provides that whoever adulterates any milk with water, chalk, or other substance, or sells such milk, shall be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding $500. Pennsylvania please copy.

The insecurity of the titles to land in the Southern coast counties of California has heretofore greatly retarded settlement there. Large tracts were covered by Spanish grants, but these clouds are being removed, and now that rich region will soon witness a large immigration.

One thousand Mennonites from Southern Russia are to settle in East Tennessee.

Marriage would not seem to have any close connection with railroad traffic, but an officer of an East Indian railroad company explains a falling off in the passenger receipts of last year by the fact that it was a "twelfth year," which is regarded by the Hindoos as so unfavorable to marriage that no one or scarcely any one is wed.

Connecticut proposes to secure the attendance at school of children discharged from employment, during the three months required by law. A leading feature of the plan is that the employer who discharges children notifies their parents, and also the school visitor of the town, a week before dismissal.

It is not mental labor which hurts anybody, unless the excess be very great, but rather fretting and fidgeting over the prospect of labor to be gone through.

No wonder that corruption in almost every form exists in Louisiana. The Congressional Investigating Committee, during their recent visit, ascertained that there is actually no law against bribery in the State.

An enthusiastic Virginian claims to have invented an engine that can climb up a hill just as fast as it can slide down.

Shame! Some children in Indiana were lately excluded from a public school because they were one-sixteenth Indian, their great-grandfather having been of Indian descent.

## The February Magazines.

*Lippincott* for February contains the opening chapters of George McDonald's long promised serial, entitled "Malcolm." It promises to be the best work that author has yet sent forth; is full of genuine Scotch humor, and presents some capitally drawn characters. "The New Hyperion" is continued, and contains a number of characteristic drawings from Dore's pencil. One of the most interesting articles in the magazine is an illustrated sketch by Marie Howland, "Josephine and Malmaison," giving notable events in the life of Napoleon at Malmaison, and showing up the meaner side of the great man's character, as revealed in private life. Will Wallace Harvey contributes "A Western Seeress," descriptive of adventures illustrative of the faculty known as "second sight." "Two Marquises," by Reginald Wynford, contains a sketch of the Marquis of Hertford, who was the original of Thackeray's famous character, "The Marquis of Steyne." "How We Met" is a charming story, by the author of "Blindpits," "Kismet," an Eastern poem, is by George H. Boker. "Among the Alligators," is a lively Florida hunting sketch, by S. C. Clarke. "The Romance of a Tin Box," by Louis A. Roberts, is a somewhat amusing story. "Modern French Fiction," by Francis Asheton, is a critical article. This number also contains "A Queen's Adventure," a sprightly paper, by R. Davey; and "A Famine in the East," by Fanny R. Feudge. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The latest number of *Scribner* will add to the already high reputation of that capital magazine. Edward King furnishes "Glimpses of Texas," a part of his "The Great South" series, illustrated coniously. Two other articles are studded with good pictures—an Eastern poem by Clara Hilgar Tiltman, and a very pleasing one on Beranger. "The Black Marbles" is a quaint story from the Danish;" "A Representative Triad" is the title Edmund C. Stedman gives his critical estimate and comparison of the poets Hood, Arnold and Proctor, and is a fine specimen of his terse English; "English Sundays and London Churches" sufficiently explains itself; and space is given to Professor William S. Tyler's address on the "Higher Education of Women." In addition to opening verses, others appear in succeeding pages from the pens of Celia Thaxter, Louise Chandler Moulton, Julia C. R. Dorr, Kate Hillard, Julia Fillmore Grels and Adam Bell. The serials "Katharine Earle" and "Earthern Pitchers" are continued and the departments are marked with their usual vigor and force. Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.

A number of the *Galaxy* would seem to be incomplete without a philological contribution from Richard Grant White; and in the one before us, "Linguistic and Literary Notes and Queries," he fires another shot at Dr. Hall, another philologist. "The Ragpickers of Paris" is another of Albert Rhodes's readable "Views Abroad;" and is lively and interesting as they usually are. Albert H. Guernsey contributes an elaborate sketch of John Wesley, which is worthy of attention; "Women as Friends," from Junius Henri Browne, is a brilliant analytical essay. "Madame De Mauves," a French story with an American heroine, by Henry James, Jr.; "Daudin's Double," a Parisian love story, by Francis Ellington Loop; and a capital political essay by Richard B. Kimball on "What are our Aristocratic Institutions," will all well repay perusal. The "Scientific Miscellany" and editorial departments are full of readable and instructive matter.

In the *Atlantic* for February, Robert Dale Owen continues his fascinating autobiographical sketches, "Naples under the Old Regime," occupying the first pages of the number. Theodore Lyman, the associate and friend of the great naturalist, gives interesting "Recollections of Agassiz." T. B. Aldrich continues his story of "Prudence Palfrey," with two chapters, entitled "The Romance of Horseshoe Lane," and concerning a skeleton in a closet; Henry James, Jr., writes in an easy and charming style of "A Chain of Italian Cities;" Will Wallace Harney has a little poem on "Nooning in Florida;" Chas. Dudley Warner contributes a second of his peculiar papers, to which he gives the title of "Baldeck," and that sort of thing;" Oliver Wendell Holmes presents a "Ballad of the Boston Tea Party;" J. T. Trowbridge a narrative poem concerning "Sheriff Thorne;" Lucy Larcom a poem on a "Gambrel Roof;" and Celia Thaxter one of her delicate word-pictures entitled "Wrecked." There are other poems, stories and poems, full departments of notices and reviews of new books, criticisms of art and music, and altogether the number is what its new publishers claim it to be—one of great and brilliant variety.

First among the many good things in the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, is an able paper by C. A. Young, on "The Chromosphere and Solar Prominences;" "News from Jupiter," a characteristic essay by Richard A. Proctor, which can be read with interest by those least versed in science, as well as by scientists; "Atmospheric Electricity and Ozone, their Relation to Health and Disease," an important and suggestive article, by George M. Beard; an article on "Corundrum," and "The Dissipation of Energy," by H. F. Walling. There is also a trenchant reply to his critics, by Herbert Spencer, and a sketch with a fine portrait of the young, but justly-famed astronomer, Richard A. Proctor.

The fourth number of *St. Nicholas*, Scriber's illustrated magazine for girls and boys, has made its appearance. Those who feared that the new venture would not prove as satisfactory as *Our Young Folks*, which it swallowed up, have now no complaints to make. In typography, illustrations and contents, the February number leaves little to be desired. Talent of the very highest order is engaged on it, the list of contributors embracing William Cullen Bryant, J. T. Trowbridge, Miss Mary N. Prescott, Oliver Thorne, Frank R. Stockton, Oliver A. Wadsworth, J. S. Stacy, Susan Coolidge, Celia Thaxter, Silas Dinsmore, Mary E. C. Wyeth, and many others. It can be commended heartily as the very thing for children.

All cheap things are not to be recommended solely on the ground of cheapness; but *Wood's Household Magazine* can be recommended alike for intrinsic merit and low price. The February number presents an excellent table of contents, embracing serials and short stories, sketches, etc., etc. It costs but $1.50 per year, with a handsome picture of the famous Yo Semite Valley, in California.

*Ballou's Magazine* for February affords a large amount of interesting reading matter, and at small cost. Good stories, accounts of travel and adventure, sketches of distinguished persons, etc., all find place in its pages. Terms $1.50 per year. Thomes & Talbot, Boston, publishers.

The *Technologist, or Industrial Monthly*, issued by the Industrial Publishing Company, No. 176 Broadway, New York, entered upon its fifth volume with the January number. The last number is filled with valuable and interesting information. The table of contents gives a list of nearly fifty important articles, not including mere current items of information, of which there are seven or eight columns. Of these articles nineteen are illustrated, the illustrations including two full-page engravings, printed in colors. Those specially interested in machinery must find unusual attrations in this magazine.

*Peters's Musical Monthly* for February contains quite a number of new songs, set to new music, and adapted to the piano and to reed instruments. It is a cheap medium through which to secure new music. The publisher is J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

*Demorest* for February, like all its predecessors, is replete with illustrations of the latest fashions, with description letter-press. Due attention is given also to literature, choice stories and poems being furnished with liberal hand.

An ordinary iron rail, where immense freight traffic is done, will last four months; a Bessemer steel rail seven years, or twenty-one times as long; hence, in this respect, must be twenty-one times cheaper. Also, it takes two tons of coal to make a ton of iron rails, while the Bessemer process requires only one and one-quarter tons, or, in other words, is three-fourths cheaper in this respect. One and one-fourth tons of coal, then, will keep a ton of Bessemer rails in service seven years, while for the same length of time, with iron rails, to keep the tracks in order, changes would have to be made in every four tons, or, in other words, one times, and for every ton of iron put down two tons of coal must be used, or forty-two tons of coal. It is no wonder, then, that most of our roads are adopting, or have adopted, the steel rails, and that the works at Troy, N. Y., and the Cambria Company in this State, where the Bessemer rails are made, should turn out their immense piles of rails each year.

Robbers of Western trains in this country are thrown into the dimmest possible shade by a band of Spanish brigands, who recently plundered the passengers of a train on the Andalusian railroad, near Puerto Baddolano. Instead of firing wildly at the locomotive and into the cars, and wrecking the engine by placing obstructions on the track, after the manner of our Occidental highwaymen, or railwaymen, the Spanish robbers quietly displayed a danger signal. After the speed had been checked, they compelled the engineer, fireman, conductor, and brakemen to remove the rails for several hundred yards in front and rear of the train; then quietly, at the mouths of their revolvers, possessed themselves of the money and jewels of the passengers, and, their booty secured, rode off. In plundering railroad travelers, the Spaniards excel our own banditti, as far as the amenities of civilization are concerned.

## FAILURES IN 1873.

**Business Disaster s of the Year of Panic—Total Amount Involved $228,499,000.**

[From the Financial Chronicle.]

After such a panic as has, the past year, swept over the country, it becomes a kind of melancholy pleasure to look over the field and find that are not quite so many dead and wounded lying about as was anticipated. It was a fearful storm while it lasted, and although every tone of course can say now he knew it was coming, yet the real truth is, its breaking was terribly sudden and unexpected. But it is with its results we now have to do, as we find them indicated in the annual circular of Dun, Barlow & Co., which has just been issued.

It appears that the increase over last year in the amount of liabilities of those who have failed is $107,443,000. This total at first sight seems very large, but we must remember that it includes all the heavy failures in this city, some of whom have now resumed, and a very large portion of the balance was for loans on collaterals which have since been liquidated or adjusted. In fact $72,000,000 of increase is charged to New York city, and five million more to the State, leaving only $30,000,000 for the entire balance of the country, and of this $22,000,000 was in Pennsylvania. It is not difficult to understand these figures; they only illustrate what was known before that the panic was staid before it reached the general mercantile classes.

The number of failures, as given in this report, presents a much more satisfactory picture, reching only 5,183 this year, against 4,069 in 1872, 2,916 in 1871, and 5,551 in 1870. This increase is no more than natural as will be admitted, since the number of business firms among which these failures occurred was only 451,000 three years ago, while now it is 603,904. Nor does it seem any way remarkable that there should be out of so large a list of business firms five thousand failures in a year. In fact, when we remember the long period of very high rates for money in the spring, and the impossibility of procuring means to meet one's liabilities in the fall; the total destruction of confidence and the remarkable depreciation of all values for a time (greater probably than during any previous panic), we are surprised that so few should have been overwhelmed. The full detailed table by States for three years, as given by the Mercantile Agency, is as follows. It will be seen that the total liabilities will reach $228,499,000.

FAILURES FOR 1871, 1872 AND 1873.

| | 1873. No. of failures. | 1873. Amount of liabilities. | 1872. No. of failures. | 1872. Amount of liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 62 | $ 11,397,000 | 75 | $ 1,501,000 |
| Arkansas | 17 | 267,000 | 20 | 217,000 |
| California | 70 | 1,560,000 | 80 | 2,434,000 |
| Connecticut | 104 | 1,452,000 | 70 | 2,370,000 |
| Delaware | 31 | 663 000 | 20 | 189,000 |
| District of Col'a | 13 | 240,000 | 8 | 59,000 |
| Florida | 10 | 258,000 | 15 | 179,000 |
| Georgia | 67 | 2,113,000 | 73 | 1,295,000 |
| Illinois | 329 | 7,109,000 | 135 | 11,420,000 |
| Indiana | 194 | 2,260,000 | 80 | 991,000 |
| Iowa | 141 | 1,917,000 | 91 | 876,000 |
| Kansas | 94 | 821,000 | 30 | 369,000 |
| Kentucky | 125 | 2,287,000 | 99 | 2,089 000 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 2,831,000 | 85 | 3,100,000 |
| Maine | 80 | 758,000 | 91 | 1,072,000 |
| Maryland | 62 | 1,229,000 | 75 | 5,045,000 |
| Massachusetts | 309 | 11,224,000 | 353 | 25,374,000 |
| Michigan | 248 | 3,917,000 | 175 | 2,720,000 |
| Minnesota | 61 | 944,000 | 43 | 497,000 |
| Mississippi | 110 | 940,000 | 53 | 591,000 |
| Missouri | 188 | 5,867,000 | 175 | 2,679 00 |
| Nebraska | 22 | 171,000 | 17 | 201,000 |
| New Hampsre | 27 | 513,000 | 37 | 417,000 |
| New Jersey | 149 | 2,482,000 | 126 | 2,036,000 |
| New York | 544 | 19,121,000 | 423 | 5,417,000 |
| New York City | 644 | 92,635,000 | 385 | 20,681,000 |
| North Carolina | 63 | 672,000 | 30 | 284,000 |
| Ohio | 291 | 11,320,000 | 228 | 6,569,00 |
| Pennsylvania | 576 | 31,445,000 | 445 | 9,422,000 |
| Rhode Island | 58 | 15,269,000 | 40 | 1,179,000 |
| South Carolina | 36 | 1,937,000 | 40 | 801,000 |
| Tennessee | 77 | 1,636,000 | 56 | 1,438,000 |
| Territories | 44 | 858,000 | 15 | 262,000 |
| Texas | 116 | 1,751,000 | 75 | 860,000 |
| Vermont | 21 | 350,000 | 30 | 229,000 |
| Va. and W. Va. | 125 | 2,188,000 | 102 | 1,635,000 |
| Wisconsin | 81 | 1,574,000 | 66 | 1,127,000 |
| Total | 5,183 | $228,499,000 | 4,069 | $121,056,000 |

The following table will show more clearly the comparative results—New York city and all the balance of the country being stated separately:

Failures in N.Y.—Balance of U.S.—Total—

| | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 530 | $24,375,000 | 5,121 | $67,669,000 | 5,651 | $88,344,00 |
| 1871 | 534 | 20,746,000 | 2,581 | 63,813,000 | 3,115 | 84,559,000 |
| 1872 | 805 | 39,064,000 | 3,264 | 81,992,000 | 4,069 | 121,056,000 |
| 1873 | 644 | 92,635,000 | 4,539 | 135,864,000 | 5,183 | 228,499,000 |

There are few people who allow themselves to remember long the lessons experience would teach them. If this were not so there would be many less failures in the world. Immediately succeeding the panic every one appeared ready to start on a new basis. Almost all felt they were carrying too much debt, they would henceforth be out of it. There are now, however, very evident signs that these resolutions have been mostly forgotten, and overtrading, as it is called, is an evil that has ever existed, and pretty much the same epitaph can be written above each business prostration—here lies the results of an attempt to do too much with too little capital. Must history thus necessarily repeat itself? Yes, we suppose there is no preventing it. Just as a new crop of victims is always to be found for the Wall street whales to swallow, so among the mass of men a large percentage appear to like the sensation consequent upon going to sea in a bowl. Rudder, compass, and anchor are words suggesting constraint, and therefore too confining for such free spirits. How natural that heads so wise should have found a panacea for existing evils in a new flood of currency, and expect that the year's dead are thus to be brought to life again!

## PERSONAL.

The New York *Herald*, which recently had Miss Nellie Grant engaged to a British Admiral, now states that she is affianced to a Mr Sartons, a rich son of the sister of Fanny Kemble; that the marriage will come off in the spring, and that at the same time Colonel Fred. Grant will marry Miss Kitty Cooke, the eldest daughter of the ex-Governor of the District of Columbia.

Commodore Commerrell, of the British navy, who was wounded on the Gold coast last summer, is now recovering, having at last coughed up those parts of his shirt which he wore inside of him for several months—and so shifted the cause of his illness.

A negro named Jim Mitchell, the oldest of the Mount Vernon servants, died there last Friday. He was brought to Mount Vernon when a boy, by Colonel Bushrod Washington, six months after the death of General Washington's wife. He was married the night the Capitol at Washington was destroyed, and is supposed to have been ninety-five years old.

There must be a good deal in a name, as a Georgia novelist is finding out. He entitled his fiction "Sylvester Lester," and upon the announcement of its appearance from the press, a gentleman, who wasn't a fiction at all, indignantly wrote from Atlanta to the novelist, protesting that it was an unwarrantable use of his name, and demanding that the title be changed immediately, because he did not propose to submit to such an imposition. He would rather that the romancist would break into his house at night and rob him than use his name in such a manner. If the title was not changed, he would make it the worst day for the author that ever passed over his head. The desired change has not been made, and S. Lester, Esq., will probably cripple that author, when the opportunity presents.

The Postmaster General of Australia is now in this country on important business connected with the mail service.

Mrs. Levina Miller, Bartholomew county, Indiana, is in possession of the veritable old fiddle formerly owned by Daniel Boone. Mrs. Miller is grandchild of a sister of Boone. We make a note of it.

Poetry must be the language of love, else John Farneman, of South Bend, Ind., would not have used it in writing to his inamorata. Here is the way John puts it:

When I forget the stars,
shine in the air,
When I forget that beauty is in the stars,
When I forget what
Love with beauty is
Will I forget thee.

When on this page you look
and these few lines you see,
Remember it is your dear
John
That thinks of thee.

The time of the felicitations of the new year was made the occasion for gifts which have replenished the Pope's purse. The largest contribution was that sent by the Irish Catholics of Philadelphia, amounting to $25,000.

Frederick L. Foltz, of Pennsylvania, son of ex-Surgeon General Foltz, United States navy, has just been appointed by the President a cadet at West Point.

That is a singular strike in progress on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. The strikers employ their temporary leisure in guarding and caring for the company's property, while the company, animated by a similar spirit, sends wagon-loads of provisions to the men, and in various ways attests its sympathy with them.


**A Reanimated System.**

Nervous, debilitated and despondent, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps

# A. A. McCARTY,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER,

DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 26, 1874.

The week opens with a very quiet and steady money market. Business is generally rather inactive, the unsettled weather of the past few days exerting an unfavorable influence as far as it goes, and comparatively little money is now asked to meet the requirements of trade. The banks are well supplied with funds and are caring for the wants of their customers. The lists of the note brokers are well filled with outside paper, embracing considerable out of town makers, at rates ranging from 10 to 15 per cent., and with the demand from various sources bankers have no lack of employment for their available funds if they are not too choice in making their selections.

—Our telegraphic dispatches say there is no prospect of a final vote in the Senate on any of the financial measures which have occupied its attention for some weeks past; the discussions from day to day serve to establish and define the positions of Senators on financial questions generally, and on the subject of inflation in particular, and it becomes daily more apparent that no scheme can be passed in the Senate to increase the volume of the currency, no matter what may be the temper of the House. The debate so far has been almost barren of results, except in causing delay, and it is very doubtful if any positive action will result.

—The stock market continues active and buoyant. The upward tendency of Lake Shore continues, and the rest of the market is improved. Of course, speculation hinges on the action of Congress upon our finances, and until its drift is more readily perceptible no important movement can, with reason, be predicted. Reports have been current that the Erie people are desirous of obtaining control of Lake Shore, and were free and large bidders. Some foreign houses are also reported as buying, and as they usually operate largely in Erie the fact gives color to the story.

It cannot be doubted that the Lake Shore road is of more value to Erie than to any other road, and it may be that Commodore Vanderbilt, in his recent sales of stock, has made it possible for the Erie people to get the control in their own hands.

The Committee of Creditors who are managing the affairs of Jay Cooke & Co., have issued the following circular:

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1874.

The undersigned were appointed a committee by a meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., held on the 19th inst., for the purpose of urging such of the creditors as may not already voted for a committee to attend the meeting and so cast their votes. The undersigned think the feeling should continue until the 27th inst., for the purpose of enabling the creditors to continue their votes; and, from the opinion delivered by the Hon. George Sudwarder this morning, we have the strongest assurance that if the creditors should not attend a full quota for a committee and trustee by voting as they have heretofore done, the judge will approve of the selection of Mr. Lewis as trustee, with a committee.

It is of the utmost importance that a committee of creditors, directly interested, should supervise the administration of the estate by a trustee, and we believe it to be the unanimous wish of the creditors that this estate should be so settled. We are satisfied that Mr. Lewis would prefer having a committee with whom he could consult and advise, rather than to act alone as assignee. We would urge you to attend the meeting and vote for the committee who were voted for by a large number of the creditors at the first meeting. Their names are inclosed herewith. Unless the creditors do attend and vote, their wishes in this respect will be defeated. If you cannot attend, please send your PROXY, without delay, to Joseph Cranmer, 241 Dock street, or to J. B. Comegys, Philadelphia bank.

The names of Walter Watson of New York and J. Hay Brown of Washington have been added to the committee as originally proposed. They will represent large interests, and the addition of them should be added to the committee. The vote for them, in addition to the other persons named will not prejudice the selection of the five, if votes enough are not cast to elect the whole seven.

Meetings will be held by the Register (Joseph Mason, 131 South Fifth street) from 9 o'clock until 4 o'clock, P. M., on Friday the 23d, Saturday the 24th, Monday the 26th, and Tuesday the 27th, for the purpose of receiving votes. The voting will end on that day.

Your attention to this is earnestly requested by yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH CRAMPER,
ELIAS D. KENNEDY,
J. B. JONES,
JAMES S. POWELL,
H. M. READING,
Committee of Creditors.

P. S.—If you have already voted for a trustee alone, or only a part of the committee, it is important that you should cast your vote again, as you have a right to do, for the whole committee, in order to render certain the election of both a trustee and committee.

NOTE.—The power of attorney above referred to may be acknowledged before any register, clerk, or commissioner of the court, or any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments of writing.

Jay Cooke & Co., in Bankruptcy.
[Signature of Creditor]
Amount of Claim, $
For Trustee—Robert M. Lewis, Esq.
Committee—Robert Shoemaker, Joseph Brown, Isaac Norris, John Clayton, Charles P. Heifenstein, Walter Watson, J. Hubley Ashton.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

| January 26, 1874. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Western Union Teleg'h | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Adams Express | | 98 | 97½ | 95 | 95 | |
| Wells Fargo Express | | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| American Express | | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61 | 61¼ | |
| United States Express | | 69½ | 69½ | 69 | 69 | |
| New York Central | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | | | 103⅛ |
| Erie | | | | | | 47⅜ |
| Michigan Central | | | | | | |
| Michigan Southern | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Illinois Centra | | | | | | 103½ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | | |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Do Preferred | | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | | 78¾ |
| Rock Island | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | | 104¾ |
| St. Paul | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Do Preferred | | | | | | |
| Wabash | 54 | 53½ | 53½ | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Fort Wayne | | 93 | 93 | | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | | 34¾ |
| Union Pacific | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | | 33 |
| Chicago and Alton | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95¾ | | 95¾ |
| Marions | | | | 102¾ | | |

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s 1881 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 1881, coupons | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ |
| 5-20s 1865 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, new | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, 1867 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s 1868 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 10-40s | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 10-40s, coupons | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| Currency 6s | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| New 5s | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| Tennessee, new | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| South Carolina, April | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| South Carolina, July | 9 | 9½ | 10¼ |
| Missouri 6s | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penna. R. R. | 48¾ |
| Penna. Scrip | 94¾ |
| Reading | 37¾ |
| United Co.'s N. J. | 121 |
| Lehigh Valley | 59 |
| N. Y. & E. R. | 20 |
| Cor. Creek | 15¾ |
| Central Transportation | 43¾ |
| Empire Transportation, old | 70 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis | 79 |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, January 26, 1874.

REMARKS—It is too early in the week to predict what the volume of trade will swell to at its close. But we shall keep the reader fully posted as to the changes in prices be they up or down.

There has been, as foreshadowed in this column, a further advance in roasted coffees, which are now held as follows: Roasted Rio per ℔, in papers, 37c; loose, 34½c; roasted Java, in ℔ packages, 45c.

Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active, with the bulk of prime cured meats to meet all demands. And by reference to the import column it will be observed that all leading houses are in the almost daily receipt of green meats, which are converted into fine sugar-cured articles, and when fit for use take the place of the preferred stocks.

The four market moves along quietly, with no change in prices worthy of note. The stocks on hand are not large, and we are assured that no concessions will be made on the part of holders to effect sales.

The receipts of grain are liberal. All choice lots of wheat are taken by the mills, which are now running to their full capacity.

Butter continues to arrive freely, and the consequence is that prices are more or less receding, which will be good news for housekeepers.

All articles liable to be affected by frost, such as potatoes, apples, &c., are in light receipt, and will be so during the present cold weather.

Below we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 2,122 | Apples, bbls | 322 |
| Corn, sks | 3,276 | Wheat, sks | 960 |
| Barley, sks | 3,375 | Rye, sks | 991 |
| Oats, sks | 1,000 | Butter, pkgs | 58 |
| Bacon, pieces | 1,750 | Bacon, tierces | 116 |

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Market steady at $2 00 to $4 50 ℙ bush, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 8c@9c ℙ gallon.

BEANS—Sola sah, common, 3¼@4c; refined, 5c; potea, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 6c; black eyed, 5c.

ALES—$1 90 ℙ bbl; XX $2 50; XXX $3 25 ℙ bbl; Base English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 to $24 25; bbls, $11 gals, $42 25@ 04; bbls, 63 gals, $22 50@25 00; in cases, 4 doz pints, $9 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 3 doz 00 ths, $4 ℙ doz; Robert Youngers' sparkling ale $3 ℙ doz; Guinness' stouts, in bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ℙ doz; Chatteil & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ℙ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ℙ doz.

BUTTER—Under more liberal receipts prices are weaker and tend lower. We quote as follows: Choice No. 1 Elgin, solid packed 34@35c; inferior 12@14c.

BEANS—Sales reported at $2 00@2 50 ℙ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl, 9½@10c ℙ ℔.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 27@28 ℙ ℔.

CHEESE—No. 1, $4 ℙ doz; No. 2, $3 ℙ doz; No. 4 $2, ℙ dozen; No. 5, $1 25 ℙ doz; carpet cheese, $4 ℙ dozen; by brooms and wisps, $1 50@2 00 ℙ dozen; jobbing way, 10@12c ℙ ℔; 16c ℙ ℔ for imported cheese, extra sugar cured per doz, $1 50; bacon cheese, extra sugar cured per doz, $1 50; bacon shoulders, ℙ ℔, 8½c; bacon ribsides, ℙ ℔, 9½c; bacon short rib sides ℙ ℔, 9½c; bacon clear sides, bacon short rib sides ℙ ℔, 9½c; bacon clear sides, bacon short rib sides ℙ ℔, 9½c; bacon clear sides,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, January 27, 1874.

## CITY MATTERS.

### Heavy Cigar Manufacturer.

Mr. Henry Dallmyer has, for several years, been the leading cigar manufacturer of this city. During the year 1873, there were made in his manufactory, one million, nine hundred and twelve thousand, two hundred cigars. During the same time, Mr. Dallmyer sold, of purchased cigars, seven hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred cigars.

### Fire in Lawrenceville.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given from box 14, corner of Butler street and Forty-fourth street, to which prompt answer was made by the department. A two story frame building on Forty-fifth street, occupied by a Mrs. Quinn and owned by Robert Lucas was damaged to the amount of about two hundred dollars.

### Annual Art Reception.

The annual art reception of the pupils of the School of Design took place last evening at their rooms in the Bank of Commerce building, Wood street. The attendance was quite large and notwithstanding the absence of gas, proper parties to show the visitors round, much interest was taken in the work exhibited upon the walls. The small rooms, not by any means adapted to an exhibition, were crowded and high praise was generally accorded the work of the pupils. The paintings are, many of them, really excellent, while the water colors from nature and the designs for tiles were much appreciated.

### Is It a Common Practice?

On Saturday last in the Court of Quarter Sessions a matter was brought to the attention of His Honor Judge Sterrett which, if all reports be true, will open up to litigation a question of considerable interest. A citizen and business man made an affidavit that in July 1873 he paid to a tipstave of the court, on demand $20 as costs in a case wherein he was prosecutor and was unable to appear before the Grand Jury. Having suspicions that all was not right he made inquiry, and on Saturday last discovered that on the 9th instant, the costs, amounting to nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents had been paid in. The interested party thereupon intended to keep the money altogether, but learning that it was to be inquired after he paid the amount stated, thereby retaining seventy-five cents.

### Religious Revival.

We are informed that there is a great religious interest manifested in the Presbyterian Church, Temperanceville (thirty-sixth ward), Rev. E. R. Donehoo, pastor. Since the commencement of the week of prayer religious services have been held in the church every evening. Last Sunday the communion was dispensed, and fourteen members were received on examination or profession of faith. As the interest seems to be growing the evening meetings will be continued. This state of things, taking in connection with reports we have received from other places, bears out the statement made by Dr. Noble at the missionary meeting on Sunday evening, that there is a religious interest manifested generally in the congregations of different denominations in this region. It is said by some, that the great tidal wave of religious fervor created by the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance held October in New York, has reached this locality, and is now being felt by the churches.

### The Fire at Temperanceville.

We yesterday reported that at between two and three o'clock a fire was in progress in Temperanceville but that no particulars had been received at the time we went to press. The burning of the woolen corner of Walnut street and Virgin alley was destroyed. Only the Walton Hose Company with their truck could reach the scene, the Mechanics Engine being unable to get over the bad roads, and water had to be carried in with buckets. The men named McDonald and Patterson were at work in the burning building, cutting a hole in one of the partitions so as to reach the fire more effectively, but were compelled to leave. McDonald would have been arrested by the constable, had not his companions succeeded in dragging him out of the room in which they were working. The house belonged and was occupied by Chadwick Wells. The loss, it is estimated, will reach, $1,800, and is covered by insurance. A brick house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Fitzgerald, was slightly damaged.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### Pittsburgh Opera House.

There is a certain indefinable quality in art, which is termed genius. It is the province of no one to tell you of what it consists, as it is to enumerate the constituent elements which enter into—well, into anything which stirs, and stimulates, and provokes you with a fine aesthetic appreciation, and at the very same time ministers largely to your craving instincts of beauty and delight. Well, this will intimate—not describe—Miss Mitchell's haunting impersonation of "Pauline," last night. We are not going attempt to analyze it. What could botanize into his mother's grave, or over the bouquet of a lover? But her characterization was very beautiful, and the audience which greeted her packed house was very impressible—as, indeed, it could not help being—and the plaudits were very sincere—and the applause, notably that of Mr. John A. Ekeler, as *Father Barbeau*, and Messrs. Steadman and Rogers, in their respective rôles, was strikingly effective—and, altogether, everybody went away from the comfortable and elegant theater with the distinct and definitive purpose of coming again to-night, and of bringing with them just as many of their friends as they could manage to meet, and thus impart to their enjoyment a still higher zest. We see her to-night, therefore, you had better secure your seats early, for we sufficiently reason that you will not be able to get one at all unless you do so —the space is so crowded.

## THE FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.

### Temporary Retirement of Superintendent Wiggin.

J. D. Layng, Esq., Assistant General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, has issued the following general order: The continued ill health of R. Wiggin, Esq., makes it necessary for him to retire, for a time, from the duties of Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with the hope that a period of rest may enable him at some future time to resume the position. He will accordingly retire on the 31st inst. Mr. Broom will assume the duties of the office of Superintendent of Eastern Division, February 1st, with the title of Acting Superintendent.

## SELF-EXTINGUISHING CAR STOVE.

### A Proposition From the Patentee.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 26, 1874.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In view of the late terrible accident on the Pan Handle Railroad by which one valuable life was sacrificed, and so much property consumed by the cars taking fire from the stoves, I hereby propose to the said Railroad Company's officials, to put my improvement upon one car—their choice—and allow my client to make up one train, guaranteeing that all the stoves in the train shall be so arranged as to be under the control of the conductor, that he can instantly extinguish all the fires in the stoves at will, without leaving the train, and that, in case of a collision of different trains on different tracks in this region. It is said by some, that the great tidal wave of religious fervor created by the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance held October in New York, has reached this locality, and is now being felt by the churches.

ASHAM REESE, Patentee.

## THE BOARD OF REVISION.

### Meeting Yesterday—Preparing for the Assessments.

The members of the Board of Revision met in the Common Council yesterday morning. In the absence of the chairman, B. F. Kennedy, J. H. Nobbs, was called to preside. City Assessor Phelps officiated as Secretary.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Kennedy appeared and took the chair.

Mr. White, in response to a call from the President for business, suggested, that as there was no business ready, the Board should adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock.

This motion was not acted upon, but Mr. Lewis made a motion that the Ward Committees be requested to make a full report of the assessments back including the rate per foot front.

Mr. Nobbs suggested that the schedules used by the committees in making their assessments be used by the Board in the work of revision. Such a course would save the making out new schedules.

This suggestion was put in the form of a motion, and after being amended so as to require all the alterations made to be entered on the schedules severally adopted, was carried.

The members of the Fourth and Eighteenth wards then submitted their schedules and the alterations they had made since the days of hearings. It appeared that the price assessed per foot was not reported.

Mr. Kennedy (Mr. Speer in the chair) moved that the reports be referred back to the committees, with instructions to report the rate per foot front. This was amended so as to require the committees in the 1st 21 wards to report the amount assessed per acre, and in the shape we adopted.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of counsel, Messrs. Evans, Dallas and Gilmore were allowed to intervene with John Bigley against the steamboat "Old Valley," and with Adam Hare against the steamboat "Planet."

On petition of the assignees of Robert J. Grier, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, an order was made directing J. H. Lindsay, Thomas S. Blair, J. K. Lanahan and John L. Donaldson to appear before Register Shafer, at his office, No. 99 Diamond street, to submit to an examination upon all matters concerning the property and effects of said bankrupt.

### Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Samuel Adams & Co., vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., is still on trial before Judge Collier. As already stated, this is an action to recover on a promissory note for $2,000 drawn by the Grand Jury, of the firm of Moorhead, Adams & Co., to the order of Whitten & Co., of which firm Adams was also a member. The note was first indorsed "Whitten & Co.," and subsequently "Moorhead, Adams & Co." The paper was discounted by the plaintiff, through the agency of a bill broker. The defense is, that the note was indorsed by Adams, for his own accommodation; that no part of the proceeds went to Moorhead, Adams & Co., and that the indorsement was without their knowledge and in violation of the articles of copartnership. These articles were put in evidence yesterday, and defendant's counsel read them to Mr. Moorhead as follows: Calvin Adams to conduct the manufacturing part of the business; R. K. Moorhead to attend to the commercial business and to attend to all paper of the firm exclusively. The testimony yesterday was mainly in regard to the making and negotiation of the notes. On trial.

In the case of Peter Wilhelm vs. the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $5,250. The action was for damages caused by the construction of the railroad over the property of the plaintiff.

John J. Uhas et al., vs. Semple, Reynolds & Co. This is an action for damages, amounting to $8,000, alleged to have been sustained through their negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff claims that by a defect in the leasehold of the glass furnaces constructed by the defendants, a pot bursted, and the molten glass running out set fire to and destroyed the building. The case is on trial before Judge Stowe.

In the case of William Holmes vs. John A. Hecker, the exceptions to the master's report were sustained, and the bill of the plaintiff was dismissed with costs.

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## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

### AN IMPORTANT SESSION.

### The New Council Apportionment.

### The City Attorney on the Elections.

### Water Works Construction.

### Special Committee to be Organized

### CITY DEPOSITORIES DECLINE.

### The Sale of Water Bonds—Will the New City Charter Stand?—Mr. Kirk Resigns—Election of Members of the Board of Health—Fire Commission Vacancy Filled—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when a large amount of very important business was transacted, a full report of which will be found below:

### SELECT COUNCIL.

At the opening of the session the chair presented a communication to councils as below. The first read was a communication from Mr. Morrow, city clerk on the question of the

APPORTIONMENT OF COUNCILS:

After reciting Sec., 1 Art, II of the new charter he says:

The City Attorney, in his opinion submitted to you this day, decides that city officers, including Councilmen, must be elected at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next. I desire to be informed whether I shall require the assessors to make returns forthwith, in order that an apportionment of the members of Common Councils may be made in compliance with the provisions of said section for the election in February.

But ten days remain in which to do this work.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the matter be referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Aiken stated that the time was too short.

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The chair the read a communication from the City Solicitor as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—At your meeting of December 31, 1873, in response to your request, I gave an opinion that an election on the third Tuesday of February next, under the provisions of the new Constitution, could not be held without legislation. To that opinion I still adhere.

The Legislature, however, have taken cognizance of the matter and will, in all probability, provide a uniform election law, containing the necessary rules and regulations for the conducting of elections in the Commonwealth, under which an election may be legally held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874.

As remarked by Justice Agnew (in Page vs. Allen 8th P. F. Smith, 327): "It has been well said that a Constitution cannot execute itself. An outline, like the frame of a house, it is unfit for use until it is filled up by the carpentery of the law."

While of opinion that an election in February, 1874, in its results is wholly repugnant to the customs and theory heretofore in vogue in municipal affairs in the Commonwealth, inasmuch as members of Councils and other city officers are elected a year in advance of their inauguration into office, yet the subject is wholly within the domain of legislative power, and if the necessary law is enacted the election may be held. We cannot, at this time so entirely anticipate necessary and uncalled for, yet to prevent confusion, conflict and strife the officers of the city had better, assuming that timely legislation will be enacted, provide for an election.

One member of Select Council and members of Common Council, according to present apportionment, will be elected from each ward of the city to be sworn in as members of such bodies on the first Tuesday of January, 1875.

Respectfully,

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

Mr. Burgwin did not think that because it was supposed the Legislature would pass an act providing for the election, that therefore we should provide for it. He thought that it was not necessary to elect Councilmen next month for 1875.

Mr. McCune read a further communication from the City Solicitor as follows:

*John M. McCune, Esq.*

DEAR SIR—I would it not be well for you to offer, and have passed, a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to consist three from Common and two from Select Councils, in conjunction with the City Attorney, to consider the propriety of recommending to Councils the passage of a resolution asking for the repeal of the whole or portion of the new city charter, because of the doubt as to the validity and the uncertainty and confusion that will arise unless it be repealed by the Legislature?

Very truly yours,

THOMAS S. BIGELOW.

Mr. Reed stated that a draft of an act to be presented in Common Council which was intended to relieve Councils from the difficulty in which they were placed.

Mr. Burgwin's motion to refer to the Ordinance Committee, was carried, with power to act in the matter.

RETURNS OF ASSESSORS ORDERED.

Mr. Aiken presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the several assessors of the city of Pittsburgh be and are hereby requested to make return immediately to the City Clerk, of their respective assessments, to enable the proper officers to make the appointment for Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

The Chair next presented the communication from Speaker McCormick, addressed to the City Clerk, which has already been published. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances, with the other papers.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

Mr. Anderson offered the following, with the request that it be referred to the Ordinance Committee:

WHEREAS, The Attorney General of the Commonwealth has decided that where persons were chosen in 1873 to fill vacancies in the offices of the city, and the same shall be null and void, and that no suit or suits shall be maintained against the City or Pittsburgh for, or on account of, anything which may be done under or in pursuance thereof, and that if any money shall be paid by said City on account thereof, the same may be recovered from the party receiving the same, in an action or actions in the name of said City; and

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The petition was referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Carroll was permitted to withdraw his name from the Water Committee, owing to the fact of his being on four other committees, and because his business required increased attention.

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

Mr. Thompson offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the coming city election. The document set forth that, to hold the election for the city and ward officers on the third Tuesday in February, will require the registration of voters, and that said registration is not at all desirable by the majority of the people. The preamble and resolution instructed the members of the Legislature from this city to use their influence, to have the election postponed until the third Tuesday in February, 1875, and that no election for the city or ward officers except to fill vacancies, shall be held that time. That the officers elected at that time (third Tuesday in February, 11,875) to assume the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of March after the election, until their time the present incumbents shall continue in office, and that the officers all city and ward officers elected on the third Tuesday of any month shall assume the duties of their office on the first Monday of March following.

Mr. Siebert thought it was opportune to raise the question now. On all the resolutions passed, fifty-six years to 13 nays.

Mr. Megrah presented a petition altering, correcting and numbering the houses on Fifth avenue. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

By Mr. Glass—Petition for change of grade on Fifth avenue; also petition for change of grade on Forbes street. Both were referred to the Survey Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Mr. Fox—Communication from a property-holder, stating that his property is assessed at $4,000 per acre, while that on each side, equally as valuable, is assessed at only $1,200 to $2,500 per acre. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

By Mr. Scott—Petition for grading and paving Garnier alley, Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Also—Petition of R. Welsh for permission to erect a frame addition to his property. Referred.

By Mr. Scott—Resolution authorizing the Controller to issue a warrant to Edward Davidson for $25 for five days services as viewer on Butler street. Referred to Finance Committee.

By Mr. Aull—Remonstrance against straightening of Chatham street, Fifth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

By Mr. McCord—Ordinances opening Grandview avenue, and changing the grade of High street, in the Thirty-second ward. Referred.

By Mr. Robinson—A resolution instructing the Street Committee to inquire into the condition of Alexander street, Thirty-sixth ward. Referred.

FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Fulton, from the Street Committee, reported that they organized by electing S. P. Fulton, Esq., chairman; they had fixed on the second day of each month at 7 p. m. as the time of meeting. Report received and filed.

Also, assessment plan of Forth avenue and Ferry street sewer. Approved. Also, assessment plan of Sycamore street sewer. Approved.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, reported that they had organized by electing William K. Aull as Chairman, fixed two P. M. of the second day of each month as the time of meeting, and reappointed R. McCune Chief of the Survey Corps.

Mr. Rosewell reported the organization of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform by the election of Thomas Rosewell, Esq., as Chairman, the committee to meet at the call of the chair.

Reports were received as follows:

Monongahela Wharf Committee organized by the election of D. W. C. Carroll, Esq., as Chairman; meeting on first Monday of each month, at 2½ P. M.

Committee on Claims and Accounts elected Dr. J. M. Reed Chief and will meet at the call of the Chair.

Printing Committee elected John A. Fox Chairman, and will meet at the call of the Chair.

Railroad Committee elected John C. Riley, Esq., Chairman, and will meet on third Monday evening of each month.

The Committee on Bridges organized by the election of James G. Milligan, Esq., chairman, and will meet at the call of the chair.

The Committee on Appeals from Assessments elected W. D. West, Esq., as chairman, and will meet at the call of the chair.

The Committee organized by the election of C. P. Duff, Esq., as chairman, and fixed the first business day of each month, at 2½ P. M. in winter and 5 o'clock P. M. in summer, as the time for meeting.

All these actions were approved.

ASSISTANT MAYOR'S CLERK.

Mr. Duff presented an ordinance creating the office of assistant clerk to the Mayor. It provides for his election triennially; that he shall be responsible for the stolen or confiscated property in the Mayor's office, and of the police dials; that when on duty he alone shall have power to operate them. He shall report all carelessness in the replies of officers at the police stations; and assist the Mayor's clerk in the general clerical work. The ordinance was referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Rosewell presented a remonstrance from Jas. B. Hill against the report of viewers on Penn avenue sewer, between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets. Referred.

The report of the Board of Viewers on the opening of Liberty street was returned for correction.

All unfinished business from Select Council received concurrence.

Common Council then went into joint session to elect three members of the Board of Health and one member of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

After joint session, Common Branch reassembled and report the action of joint session.

Adjourned.

## ALLEGED MURDER BY POISON

### A Physician Suspected of Killing His Patients.

### Arsenic Discovered in the Stomach of a Child.

### An Information Made Against the Doctor.

### HE IS ARRESTED AND HELD.

The recollections of the Martha Grinder poisoning cases—the most deliberate and fiendish in the annals of crime in this county—were very forcibly revived yesterday, by the publication of the statement that Dr. Smith, of Temperanceville, a practitioner of this city had been suspected of murdering several of his patients or administering arsenic to them. The Doctor had resided in Temperanceville (now the Thirty-sixth ward) for many years, where he had a large practice, mainly among the working classes. Some eight or nine years ago, if we recollect aright, he got into some trouble in Temperanceville and removed to Allegheny where he continued to reside until arrested on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. He was tried in the United States District Court for the offense, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. There was much sympathy expressed for him at the time, and it was believed that the conviction was the result of political influences. After serving some time in prison, he was pardoned by the President, through the efforts of his friends, and soon after opened an office among his old patients in Temperanceville. He was esteemed a good physician, and had the confidence of a large portion of the community.

WITHIN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

Within the past three months, some seven or eight of Dr. Smith's patients died rather suddenly, exhibiting symptoms of an unusual character. The latest victim was a child of Mr. Campbell, who after the stomach complained of by some of these patients, led to the belief that improper medicines had been administered, or that they had been deliberately poisoned. Among the names of those who had died, under suspicious circumstances, are the following:

John Kenney, aged 71, died November 3, 1873, reported as having died from old age and debility.

White, aged 51, died November 20, 1873, reported disease, pleuro-pneumonia; James McDonald, aged 67, died December 1, 1873, reported disease, acute gastritis; Mary Ann Broad, aged 8, died December 19, 1873, the cause of death as given and signed in the cases mentioned above, are taken from the certificates of Dr. Smith, in his report of the cases to the Board of Health. There are several other persons in reference to whose death there have arisen suspicions, but the names we have not ascertained.

MR. MCDONALD'S DEATH.

James McDonald was an old resident of Temperanceville, and Dr. William Smith in his early practice was the family physician. He had full confidence in him, and implicitly followed his directions whenever a doctor's services were required. About the 20th of December last he was taken ill, and Dr. Smith was summoned. He was sick about ten days, and the last medicine given to the family physician. He also was something resembling cholera morbus. He first prescribed three powders, and the last one died down upon a piece of paper full of what he stated was magnesia, leaving a bottle nearly filled with the medicine at the house. In the bottle were blown the words "Husband's Magnesia," but there was no direction for its use. Before taking the dose it commenced to vomit violently. This continued at short intervals for five or six hours, and up to the time of his death. The deceased was under the impression in his stomach, and the retching very much increased him. Just before he died he was also lifted by his attendants, Mr. Broad, his son-in-law, and a Mr. McBride, when he fainted, and soon after expired. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 8; from one to five, 3; from ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 3; from eighty to ninety, 2. White' 19; colored none. Males, 9; females, 10.

### THE ALLEGED DIAMOND THIEF.

#### He Threatens Prosecutions for His Arrest.

M. C. Dickson, who was recently arrested in this city under suspicious circumstances in the imposing of valuable diamonds, threatens, from Greensboro, North Carolina, to prosecute for illegal arrest. He has announced the engagement of counsel for the immediate prosecutions against Chief of Police Elliott and officer Messner in causing his arrest and for treating him like a thief after he was in custody, notwithstanding he had given every effort to show them who and what he was. He says that Governor Vance, of North Carolina will accompany him here, and that he will also have other counsel from his own State to see that he obtains the proper redress.

#### Grier Not Coming

Robert J. Grier, the defaulting cashier of the late Nation Trust Company, is not likely to be forthcoming, even though the reward for his appearance has been withdrawn. Messrs. Wm. Welsh & Co., who were the principal losers by Grier's defalcations, entered prosecution before Alderman Black, charging Grier with forgery, it is probable that Robert's absence may not be definitely prolonged. The information sworn out of the publication as last of the late Nation Trust Company's notes, among which several were discovered to be forged. Messrs. Welsh & Co., one of the parties whose signature had been fraudulently used, entered information, and a warrant has accordingly been issued for the arrest of Grier.

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny City Councils, last evening, decided to advertise for proposals for printing the ordinances and reports.

YESTERDAY afternoon, by the breaking of the shafts in a wagon, a horse was caused to run away, and it flew over the bridge at Sandusky street, Allegheny. The boy was not seriously injured.

THE hearing in the Ross-Kennedy case at the Mayor's office, yesterday before Acting Mayor Bolton, was postponed until Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

J. D. LAYNG, Assistant General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, gives notice that owing to the severe illness of R. Wiggins, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, that Mr. George S. Gibson has been appointed Acting Superintendent.

### Two Notable Religious Events in England.

[From London Correspondence of Boston Advertiser.]

The Roman Catholic leaders have been excited this week by a book entitled "To Rome and Back," as well as by the appearance in a Protestant pulpit of two eminent priests in succession. Mr. Capes, an English clergyman, who entered the Papal church about the same time as Father Newman, seems to have been disappointed from the first by the want there of unity and of harmony of action, and after a long time he decided that the pretensions of Rome cannot stand the tests of reason and logic, and so he quietly returned to the English church. Mr. Capes has sketched with spirit several scenes of his university life, and all that the sense of humor permits him to tell of his shelter in Romanism is exceedingly interesting. He now joins the broad churchmen, and has also published his views of Bunsen's Hippolytus, wondering what the church founded by the author of Christianity. In the *Contemporary Review* for December, he reviews Mr. Mill's autobiography in a free and philosophical manner, displaying much learning. Capes's cool concluding compromise is the fervid arraignment by the canon of Bordeaux, Father Moulis, the celebrated author of "Le Bandit," in a lecture preached in a Unitarian chapel in the suburbs of London last Sunday. The regular preacher, whose place he supplied, is also an ex-priest, Father Suffield. Amongst the congregation was, I believe, yet another priest, the Abbe Michaud, of the Madeleine. These clergymen have been through stormy scenes of which Mr. Capes knows nothing.

To-day the religious classes, churchmen and dissenters alike, are talking about Professor Max Muller's lecture yesterday in Westminster Abbey. High church and low church are scandalized. The professor is not a theologian; he not also the heterodox German whom Prince Albert introduced for rationalizing purposes into Oxford University. These talks mark how Westminster Abbey—especially on such a day as "Intercession Day"—is given up to long trains of clergy, choristers and ritualistic display, and is not usually engaged in manufacturing that product which a phrenologist once described as "mathematical food." In country schools, which are only open four months in the year, and generally crowded, there is no time for special culture in any one branch, and where the teacher has an inborn and abnormal development in one direction, his mode of teaching must be one-sided. As a people our schools have run into arithmetic, and our consciences are fast running after them into dollars and cents. We are plunging indefatigably, through the mazes of life, as the pupils do through the intricacies of cunningly divised problems, in both cases giving undue prominence to one accomplishment at the expense of gaining material advantage. No matter how many normal and training schools are established the mass of children will grow up in ignorance, and the world will not be much better satisfied, and made to conform to the actual wants of the people.

In addition to the mathematical gymnastics which absorb too much of the time and attention of teachers, we have the analysis of sounds, the wearisome pow-wow over accents, and other specialties blocking the paths of the children, and wasting their precious years, their acquisition of the art of reading. The analysis of sounds, the difference between diphthongs and triphthongs, vowels and consonants, have nothing to do with the elementary education than the introduction of letters into Greece, Egyptian hieroglyphics. The regret is, from which our own language is formed, the origin of the characters in which it is written, or any similar branch of knowledge which belongs to a later stage of development. What a child in a common school wants to learn is, that certain characters stand for certain sounds, that certain combinations of these characters stand for things with which he is acquainted, and their relations to other things. Let him take these characters as a starting point, take them just as he finds them, and do not trouble him analyzing and classifying them, or to express them into service, to convey to his mind as much knowledge as possible about himself, his surroundings and duties, and when he has passed the primary stage, and entered further into the region of philosophical research, let him learn to analyze the characters which have served him as a ladder by which he has climbed out of the lower depths of ignorance. The whole idea of teaching young children elementary principles is a mistake. One does not tell them anything about carbon and oxygen, and the chemistry which they will get their fingers burned in they put them in the fire, or give them a dissertation on sleep as a reason why they should go to bed, and in learning the use of letters, they have no more occasion for philosophical disquisitions on their nature and qualities than for lectures on the principles of blood as preliminary to a game of romp. The common school training in elocution, too, so largely provided for in all text books, is a delusion and a snare. Teach the child to recognize words at sight, to name them promptly and correctly, and when he can do this, teach him their meaning, individually. When he knows this much, the inflections come naturally, for our own language is the words of a lesson, all the directions about their relative importance, are so many hindrances to getting on, as they divide his attention and direct it from the primary object.

Teach him the words, and their relations to each other will soon become apparent to him, with little aid from a teacher. It is better a child learn to read the words in his book, without one idea of rising and falling inflections than that he read a lesson in it according to the most approved rules of elocution. The central idea in all our common schools, should be to teach words, to make the scholar name them readily, and write them correctly. When one can do this, they will exhibit a large amount of the proper inflections will come naturally. To those who realize the gross ignorance in which tens of thousands of the children of the Commonwealth are growing up, all the time accomplished in things of no practical value is felt to be wickedly wasted.

JANE GREY SWISHELM.

### A Curious Old Memorandum.

We have supposed that no record of our Savior's life older than the New Testament was known to exist; but it seems that a venerable journal is carefully preserved in Nablous (ancient Samaria), in which the following item appears in the handwriting of one of the Samarian high priests:

"In the year from Adam 4281, in the nineteenth year of my pontificate, Jesus, the Son of Mary, was crucified at Jerusalem."

This curious and interesting record was shown by the present high priest, who keeps it among the archives of the church, to Dr. Ely Sarjy, a missionary of Jewish descent and a native of Nablous. The doctor learned that the old journals of the priests of the Nablous synagogues are still in existence, dating back to fifty or sixty years before Christ was born. It was the custom, he says, of all high priests to set